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Hoffman FARM SEEDS

For Better Crops

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Hoffman
FUNK G
Hybrids

SPRING 1947 ★ 49th YEAR

As You Start to Read This Book...

Keep in mind that spring is just around the corner. It's time NOW to think about your seeding plans for 1947. And time to order all your spring seeds . . . so that planting can begin without a hitch when the weather is right.

Let this book be your guide to highest-quality farm seeds . . . better crops on your farm. Read it through . . . order your seeds from it . . . refer to it often through the year.

CERTAIN PAGES . . .

Some of the NEWER items in the farm seed line can mean extra profits for you: LADINO CLOVER for more productive pastures. "Brage" ORCHARD, new strain of an old grass. "Alta" FESCUE, a taller, vigorous grower. Quicker-cropping "Earlyana" and heavy-yielding "Lincoln" SOY BEANS. "Tartary" BUCKWHEAT, heavy-producing strain finding new use as source of rutin (for medical purposes). Those splendid Hoffman FUNK G HYBRIDS for bumper corn crops every year. Hardy ALFALFA—really good news, Hoffman "NORTH-WEST" is back again!

ALL PAGES . . .

Nothing but the BEST in Farm Seeds or every page of this book. In Seed Oats, Grains, Clovers, Pastures, Forage Crops . . . here are definite helps toward providing more feed from every acre.

FARM HELPS . . .

On numerous pages you will find some short, easy-to-read suggestions . . . ideas which may prove interesting and helpful.

HOFFMAN FARM SEEDS

"Dependable Since 1899"

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc. LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County) PA.

To Our Many Farm Friends:

Glad to report that, in general, your seed prospects are better than for several years.

Good hardy Alfalfa seed is available this time. Ladino Clover too! Red Clover and Alsike not too plentiful, but there will surely be seed for many folks. Top-quality seed supplies of Timothy, Rye Grass and Red Top seem ample. Kentucky Blue Grass seed was only about 10% of a crop this time, its value extremely high. Wider use of Orchard grass is urged. Suitable strains of Brome Grass are very short (avoid the far-northern-grown Brome seed).

The Funk G Hybrid seed corn crop was put away in splendid shape! More and more folks are demanding these superior hybrids...they've been bred right! And they're backed by the Nation's greatest corn field research program.

You can depend on Hoffman Seeds as clean, tested, hardy, reliable. They will please you and pay you. They've done just that for thousands of satisfied users these past 48 years.

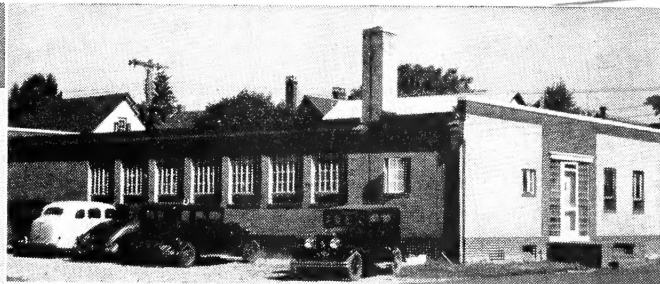
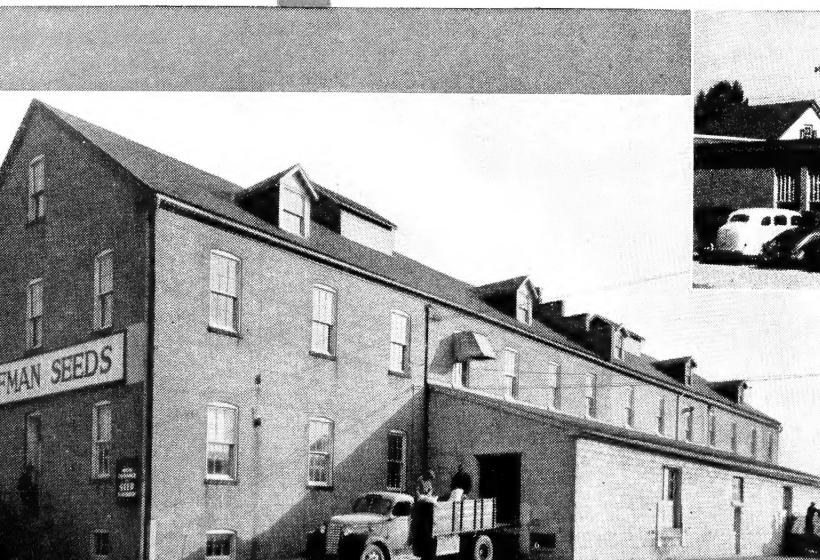
Please command us with your order.

Sincerely,

A. H. Hoffman

GROWERS • • EASTERN U. S. RESEARCH • • FUNK G HYBRIDS

3



Left—Main Hoffman warehouse.

Top—Hoffman office building.

Below—Seed corn drying and processing plant.





Back in those days when Hoffman "Northwest" alfalfa was available, customers used to count on consistently heavy crops like these—loads that strained the wagon every cutting.

NOW . . . after all these years of shortage of hardy seed—

Hoffman "NORTHWEST" ALFALFA is back!

For four long years there has been a shortage of good alfalfa seed—the strains of your preference.

Now . . . this year . . . here is seed of the KNOWN quality and stamina required for producing long-lived heavy stands. Right now . . . today . . . you can again buy

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA SEED

(U. S. Verified Origin)

To all of you growers who have been cautious about starting new seedings of alfalfa . . . or haven't been able to get the seed you wanted during those "short" years . . . here is your opportunity.

30-Year Record

Here is seed for you with a 30-some-year record of dependable performance. Seed of U. S. Verified Origin. From states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections. Seed from parent plants that must have ability to come through exceptionally tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions. Strains known to be dependable, heavy yielders of high-quality hay.

More Than a Name!

Hoffman Quality "Northwest" has always been more than a name. It has been a promise that when you sow this seed, you are assuring yourself of heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. Back in those "good old days," 4½ and more tons of hay per acre weren't causing Hoffman customers any surprise. Clean, thrifty stands, four, five years old, even older, were not unusual. One secret of the success of Hoffman Quality "Northwest" has been in the large, vigorous root-systems produced, to send up prolific growth in the summer and to resist cold winters.

Low-Cost Feed

Alfalfa can be one of the cheapest good feeds on your farm—or it can be among the most expensive. One big difference is right in the seed you sow. You can't tell quality-differences by looking at the seed. That shows up only later . . . only after you've put in your fertilizer, labor and time. Here, now, is the seed protection for your investment . . . Hoffman "Northwest" alfalfa seed. It comes from the right sources. The U. S. Verification tags assure added protection.

Ready for You NOW!

Here in Hoffman warehouses is a supply of fine seed from old reliable sources. Fine quality, thoroughly cleaned, tested, sound. The hope is that it may supply everybody's calls. To make sure you get sufficient for your needs, the thing to do is to engage your requirements of it now . . . get your order in early. Be assured of an alfalfa stand of which you can well be proud.



KANSAS ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Here is seed which today has more friends in the East than ever before. Excellent seed from selected Kansas stands. Widely used in rotations requiring two or three-year stands. Known for its early vigor and heavy production. Increased numbers of Hoffman patrons know, from years of actual use on their farms, that they get adapted seed in this Hoffman Kansas seed. The plants that produce it have to take extremes of weather conditions. They are subjected to many freezes and thaws. Conditions that would kill off weaklings of a less hardy nature.

This Hoffman Kansas seed bears U. S. Verified Origin tags—every bag of it. Has been cleaned right.

"GRIMM-TYPE" ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Folks who like to sow "Grimm" alfalfa will be glad to hear that it is again available. "Grimm" has been classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa. Has been a consistent producer of good crops. Noted for its ability to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Seems to pull through many winters that have been hard on other alfalfas. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out to afford much protection.

STATE CERTIFIED GRIMM

Every bushel is produced under strict supervision of its State Department, from the field to you. Sealed at the thresher. Checked and re-sealed at every cleaning operation. Demands a premium, truly more costly, yet assures genuineness as to variety.

Hay on Pasture

Dairymen are finding that the feeding of a little hay daily to cows on good pasture slows up digestion of the laxative grass and increases its nutritive value. The feeding of hay also greatly reduces the fall slump in production. Cows will eat hay on pasture if given the opportunity.

Chores

It takes almost as long to "do chores" as it ever did. One survey 40 years ago showed that 144 hours of chores were used per cow each year. Now 142 hours of chore time per cow still are being used. Two hours saved in 40 years! Meanwhile the hours required to grow and harvest an acre of corn had dropped from 30 to 10. Are there any labor shortcuts you can work out on your farm? Remember, it's the No. 1 way to cut costs.

Weeds

As many as 40,000 weed seeds have been counted in a square foot of soil.

Need Boron?

If your alfalfa turns yellow and you suspect boron deficiency, the best approach is to try 10 to 20 pounds on a test acre and watch the results.

Records

Some dairymen make duplicate copies of breeding records, keeping one in the barn, the other in the house. In case one is lost or burned, there is the other copy to check when each cow will freshen and to which bull she is bred. Beats marking it on the barn wall.

Sick Calves

Dairy farmers' treatment of sick calves should only be to isolate them and to provide clean, dry, warm quarters. Anti-calf scour serum, sulfaguanidine, sulfapyridine, or any medicine should only be used after proper diagnosis by a competent veterinarian.

Rats

One rat eats 150 pounds of corn per year, which makes the cost of keeping 10 rats or 17 laying hens about equal.

Always use HOFFMAN INOCULANT

Low-Cost Alfalfa Crop Insurance

Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause crop failures. Cost of Hoffman Inoculant is so low, its value as crop insurance so high, that you just can't afford not to use it.

Not only are yields increased, but also higher-quality, richer-protein hay is produced. Illinois Bulletin 349 shows an average gain with inoculated seed of 70.4 lbs. of protein per ton of alfalfa hay—equal to the protein contained in over 400 lbs. of 16% dairy feed. Hoffman Inoculant gives alfalfa

extra vigor . . . the boost needed to give it a head start in the race with weeds. Pays you dividends from better alfalfa crops, plus extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil.

If it were possible, we'd inoculate every lot of alfalfa seed before it left the warehouse. But the bacteria would not be alive when you were ready to sow. Order enough Hoffman Inoculant along with your alfalfa seed, and inoculate just shortly before sowing.



Early-Cut Hay

Feeding tests show that cows receiving early-cut alfalfa hay produce on the average 73 more pounds of butterfat during the year than cows receiving alfalfa hay cut at the full-bloom stage. About 90% of the carotene in alfalfa hay is in the leaves, and about 75% of the protein.

Chewing Wood

A calf chewing wood usually indicates a phosphorus deficiency. Add ½ pound steamed bone meal to each 20 pounds of feed. Also give it access to a mixture of 1 pound iodized stock salt, 2 pounds ground limestone, and either steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate, 3 pounds. Also plenty of hay.

Cutting Hay

Best time for cutting hay seems to be: Alfalfa, cut when not more than one-tenth in bloom. Red Clover and Alsike, cut when not more than one-half in bloom. Timothy, cut before it reaches the bloom stage.

Preservatives

Corn meal, ground barley, ground wheat and oat hulls have been used as preservatives for grass and legume silage. All of them do a satisfactory job. Corn meal makes the most palatable silage, ground wheat a close second. The barley and oat hull silages are not quite so palatable although readily eaten.

Manure

New Jersey finds 70% of the nitrogen, 63% of the phosphoric acid, 86% of the potash, and 63% of the lime in the feed of dairy cows recovered in the manure. Annual manure output of a 1,300-pound cow was estimated at 21 tons, containing 200 pounds nitrogen, 63 pounds phosphoric acid, 168 pounds potash, 52 pounds lime—not including bedding.

Patriot

Patrick Henry said 150 years ago "He is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies."

Hoffman
Quality

CLOVERS AND TIMOTHY

For cleaner hay
and
more of it!



"How much is your Clover Seed?" is a question asked here many times through the years. Isn't this a sensible answer? "High enough to be sure you'll get a GOOD CROP OF CLOVER." The right kind of seed has so much to do with it!

RED CLOVER

Hoffman customers rightly expect the best quality of clover seed available . . . and they get it. Hoffman Clover seed answers with a very definite "yes" to questions such as these: Is it seed from desirable sources? Will it grow? Has it been tested? Has it been cleaned right—and free from noxious weeds? Always in mind here at Hoffman's is the importance of good, clean heavy stands of clover . . . therefore, the constant watch on clover seed quality being handled.

Extra insurance on the success of clover stands is the careful watching of the lime content in the soil where seed will be sown. Ample liming, careful fertilizing, manuring . . . plus the sowing of Hoffman Clover Seed

Fall Top Dressing

Top-dressing pastures and hay fields in the fall is replacing the old practice of fertilizer application in the spring in many sections. Advantages claimed are, it is done when conditions are more favorable, fertilizer is available, and the sowing has a better opportunity for penetration, and a full growing period from frost till harvest. In a dry spring, you get the benefit of more growth when shortages of hay and pasture are worst.

Ears Important

The ears are particularly important in silage hybrids, since they are equal in feed value to about 4 times their weight of stalk and leaves.

—is the success formula. Follow it this year. See price list.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Here's a very hardy clover. Produces well on soils that are colder and wetter. Withstands acidity well. Does well on soils which won't support other clovers. Not as tall a grower as red clover, makes finer hay. Alsike is a sure catch—not subject to clover "sickness." Stands great ranges of temperature. Not liable to winter kill.

Alsike seed is quite small, goes far at seeding time—helps keep cost down. Many folks like to mix one part of alsike with maybe three parts of red clover for fine combination hay. Hoffman quality Alsike is very well cleaned. Represents the choice seed of the crop.

"CUMBERLAND"— "MIDLAND"

Two red clover strains bred for resistance to "stem spot" disease. If in stock, will be quoted on price list.

Manuring

Fall and early winter is the best time to manure pastures for greatest improvement and satisfactory grazing the next spring. Liberal use of phosphate in the stable is advisable on manure so used.

Timothy Silage

Timothy, the old standby of Pennsylvania farmers for hay, makes good silage for cows if 200 pounds of hominy feed per ton of green material is added when the grass goes into the silo.

Bedding

A well-bedded cow lies down most of the time. When down, she saves 8% more of her energy for milk production.

Poison

Weeds Poisonous to Livestock: Bulletin 388 of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station lists Bracken fern, horse-tail, black nightshade, bitter buttercup, pasque flower, Dutchman's breeches, common sneezeweed, wild lupine, dwarf larkspur, swamp milkweed, butterfly milkweed, cocklebur, hemp, marsh arrow grass, glaucous anticlea, jimson weed, white snakeroot, water hemlock, black cherry and porcupine grass.

Good Pasture

An acre of GOOD pasture is capable of producing much more digestible nutrients and protein than an acre in the usual crop rotation.

Weed Seeds

Horticulturists of Michigan State College are attacking weed seed in the first three inches of the ground with 2,4-D dust or sprays. Danger is that should the toxic effect of the application exist when the farmer plants, the seed may fail to sprout. Sterilizing the soil in the fall after weed seed have fallen, it is hoped winter soil moisture will remove the toxicity by spring planting.

Sheep and Lambs

Ewe lambs and pregnant ewes need exercise during the winter months. Should be allowed outdoors on sunny days. Give them constant access to salt and also plenty of pure fresh water.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING)

The taller-growing clover. Makes heavier stems. Does better on poorer soils than will red clover. Ripens maybe ten days later, but does produce a plenteous supply of hay on its one crop. Mammoth clover plants live, on the average, for three years as against red's two. Good root system. Fine soil improver. Good for hay when sown with timothy—as both bloom at about same time.

Supply of Mammoth Clover is very short this year.

INOCULATE CLOVER SEED

Very definitely . . . you'll get better stands . . . improve the soil . . . make out better with less seed per acre.

One careful test showed 40% more clover (actual dry weight) with inoculated seed. Oats following inoculated red clover has done twice as well as oats after timothy.

Hoffman Inoculant is a pure, live culture. Be sure to order enough for all the Clover seed you sow.



TIMOTHY

Hoffman "Farmers' Choice" Timothy seed is always dependable. Live, hardy—sure germination. Cleanest of the crop. Purity tests through the years average around the 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent mark. Never costs you more than seed of unknown merit. Put full confidence in this top-quality seed. Supply is good . . . quality fine . . . cost low.

Timothy gets along so well with the legume family . . . the clovers, alfalfa, Ladino. Thrives with pasture grasses. Too much timothy in certain seedings could cause overcrowding.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

(About $\frac{1}{2}$ red clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ alsike, $\frac{1}{4}$ timothy.) . . . While the shortened supply of clovers will permit offering this combination, here will be a good buy. Very popular, through many years. Proportions may vary slightly, sometimes a little alfalfa, sweet or other clovers may be present. The blend is composed of lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition—hence the lower cost. Quality is good—free from foul weed seeds—of sound growth.

"ALSIKE and TIMOTHY"

Usually averages around 20 per cent alsike seed . . . might be slightly under that proportion at times this year. Always represents good quality seed, and at a saving under what the separate ingredients would cost. These grasses do very well together. Both thrive on poorer soils. Are ideal partners in lower or moist locations. Ripen together. Of course they both do well on good ground. This offering may help some folks in revising their regular formulas. It adds a little alsike that might not be available otherwise.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

Low grower, spreading, withstands trampling, high in protein. A favorite with bee men. Advisable in pastures. Popular for home lawn use. There may be certain lots of white clover this year containing alsike clover seed. Consult price list.

"WILD WHITE" CLOVER

Low-growing pasture clover. Produces heavy root formation. Long-lasting. Adapted for sowing in combination with the standard pasture grasses, especially in Northern areas.

For big crops of fine hay like the one pictured below . . . proper soil fertility through liming, fertilizing, manuring . . . plus Hoffman Quality CLEAN clover seed, treated with Hoffman Inoculant. Yes, cleaner hay and more of it!

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Often used to cover bare spots—to thicken the stands on thin pastures. Use 15 lbs. Rye Grass with 5 to 10 lbs. Sweet Clover.

Illinois folks advise that if sweet clover is sown in the late summer, it won't get too large a root system before the following spring—hence will make not-too-large plants that are dependable for quite good hay. If cut in time, before getting too heavy in the stem, has filled the emergency hay rôle very acceptably. Sweet clover furnishes great acreages of pasture in the Central states.

This biennial strain lasts two years. Planted in the spring, makes good growth by fall. Will re-seed itself if left standing. Provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready.

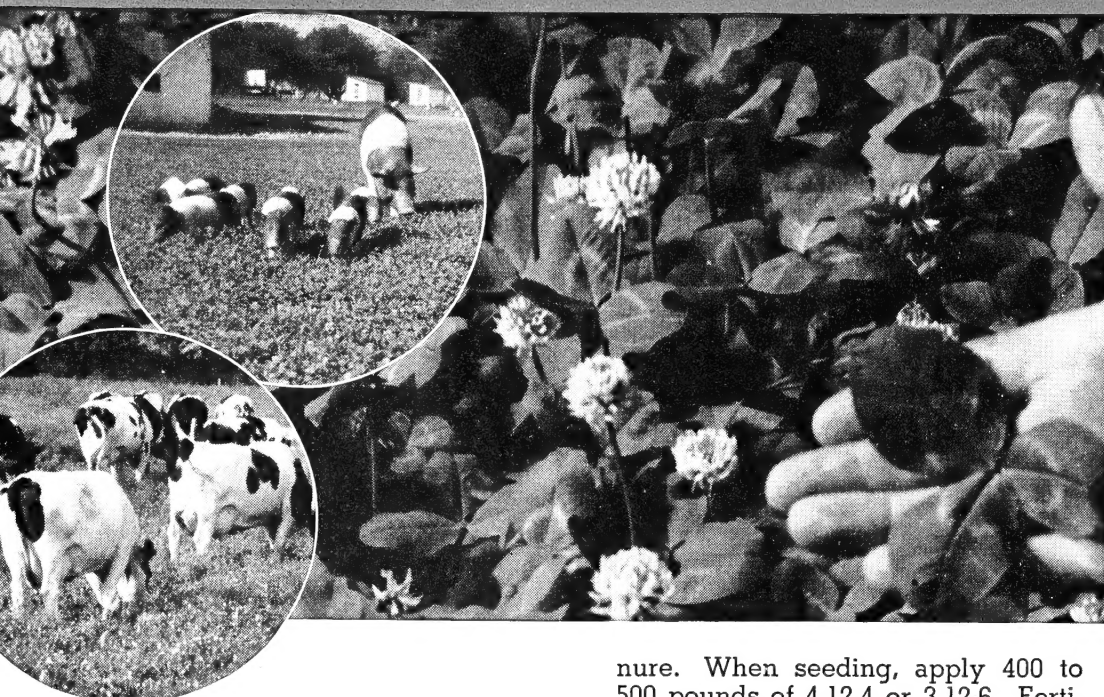
"YELLOW-BLOSSOM TYPE"

Like the white-blossom strains, this yellow-blossom type is a perennial. Smaller top growth—2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Fine stems, many prefer it as hay or for pasture.



IF YOUR CATTLE, HOGS, CHICKENS COULD TALK . . .

THEY'D
DEMAND
LADINO
CLOVER



There's a real change taking place on thousands of farms of the East.

High-production Ladino-grass mixtures are rapidly replacing the ordinary blue grass, white clover pastures. Why? Because grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled; sometimes more than doubled. And with the most palatable of pasturage. Yes, if your cattle, hogs and chickens could talk, they would surely order Ladino in their daily diet.

Ladino is a large type, perennial white clover. Roots are vigorous. Spreads by runners. Its sturdy stems hug the ground, cover the surface. Gets along so well with other legumes and grasses. It's a quick starter in contrast to alfalfa. Becomes established the first year. Ladino keeps coming—after cutting and after grazing. Several cuttings per season are often made. If cut early, shows higher protein than alfalfa. Like alfalfa, ordinarily lasts over 2 years.

Proper Care Is Important. Dairy-men know Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under rapid growing conditions, may require up to 8 or 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should be given frequent rest periods—to make good new growth and build food reserves.

No other legume recovers so quickly after mowing or grazing. Ladino is good on drained land where alfalfa thrives, and has sometimes come through in situations where alfalfa could not. Does not do its best on light, sandy soil.

Fertilizer is important, so is ma-

nure. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year—September preferred. A fine plan is to add at least 50 pounds superphosphate per load of manure. If no manure is available, add 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

HIGH PRODUCTION PASTURE

A popular pasture mixture—long lasting, exceptionally nutritious—is 1 to 2 pounds of Ladino along with 5 pounds rye grass, 7 pounds Kentucky Blue, 4 to 5 pounds alfalfa, 6 pounds timothy, and 4 pounds red clover. Gives high production from limited areas. Most authorities now feel that some Ladino should be present in EVERY pasture mixture.

TRIPLE-PURPOSE LADINO MIXTURES

for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage

The high-acre, three-way value of these mixtures now finds them growing on the finest crop land, once considered too valuable for pasture only. A good basic formula is 4 pounds of timothy, along with winter grain, and 4 pounds each of orchard grass, meadow fescue and red clover, along with 1 pound of Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil add 7 pounds alsike clover. On fertile, well-drained soil, adding 5 pounds of alfalfa will improve the mixture.

LADINO TO REPLENISH OLD STANDS

Where poor, thin sods are disked thoroughly and re-seeded after adequate liming and fertilization, Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of

"pasture renovation." Also, Ladino and grasses can often be introduced into thin alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in early spring or after the first or second cutting.

LADINO AND TIMOTHY FOR HAY

Especially in the Northern areas, Ladino is used—1 pound to the acre along with the regular clover and timothy seedings. After the first year of mowing, it makes Ladino-Timothy hay, the Ladino supplies nitrogen to maintain production, and makes excellent pasture after haying. Persists for several years.

LADINO POULTRY RANGES

Many poultry men are enthusiastic about Ladino because it is so high in proteins and vitamins, and makes a fine range. In New York, 12 pounds of Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino are often used. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike and 2 pounds Ladino. See page 21 for another good mixture.

And now, a word to the wise. Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary white clover seed. There is no real Ladino sold at bargain prices. Hoffman patrons know that in Ladino, as in all farm seeds, they get the true type. And with Hoffman extra vigorous Ladino, in most cases, the amount of seed needed for a good stand is very low—a pound to the acre (yes, one pound) is sufficient, except in certain special-purpose mixtures. Sowing more is wasteful with Hoffman genuine Ladino.



Hoffman
Quality

RYE GRASS

HERE'S A REAL COVER CROP FOR YOUR CORN FIELD — ORCHARD — POTATO — GROUND — GARDEN

Rye grass has rightfully earned its position as No. 1 cover crop. Its mass of valuable top growth, many long leaves, plus its wonderful fibrous root system, will add organic matter to the soil, equivalent to that in many tons of manure. Its place in preventing soil erosion is recognized more and more every day. Great to turn under as green manure. Improves soil structure. Adds organic matter, making soil more absorbent as decomposition takes place. Also organic acids are formed, which help liberate mineral plant food from the soil to help succeeding crops.

Cutting down erosion and saving the soil is a vital subject—one which will continue to grow in importance. How can we conserve and build our soil? By providing a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. By increasing organic matter—improving the permeability of the soil, so the rain is absorbed, not shed. For this job, depend on Hoffman Rye Grass—the effective cover. . . . Now, some other uses:

In corn as a cover crop. About 24 pounds (1 bushel) per acre sown at the last cultivation helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way toward stopping soil-washing, often too severe in corn fields. Adds humus for turning under. Valuable as extra fall and spring pasture, too. Except for almost complete absence of moisture, Hoffman Rye Grass provides about the surest cover crop.

No corn field should be without the protection of Hoffman Rye Grass. With cost so low this year, don't overlook saving your soil and helping the succeeding crops. Order enough right along with your Funk G seed corn.

Gardeners sow it after early vegetable crops. Many folks disc or harrow the soil shallow and broadcast 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Many also practice seeding between the rows of late vegetable crops at the last cultivation. Pictured above—Rye Grass

from a Frederick, Md., garden—December 1.

Potato growers are real boosters. One Pennsylvania potato man discs his last year's potato fields in the spring, sowing six pecks of oats with 10 to 12 pounds red clover. The rye grass comes on fast in the spring. After the oats crop is combined, the clover competes with the rye grass in the warmer period. Next spring clover, rye grass and oat straw make considerable organic matter to turn down for another potato crop.

In orchards the place of Hoffman Rye Grass is becoming more and more established. A New Jersey orchard man uses rye grass and vetch to conserve soil and maintain humus. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, saving the soil at the same time, and then disc under for fertilizer to feed tree roots.

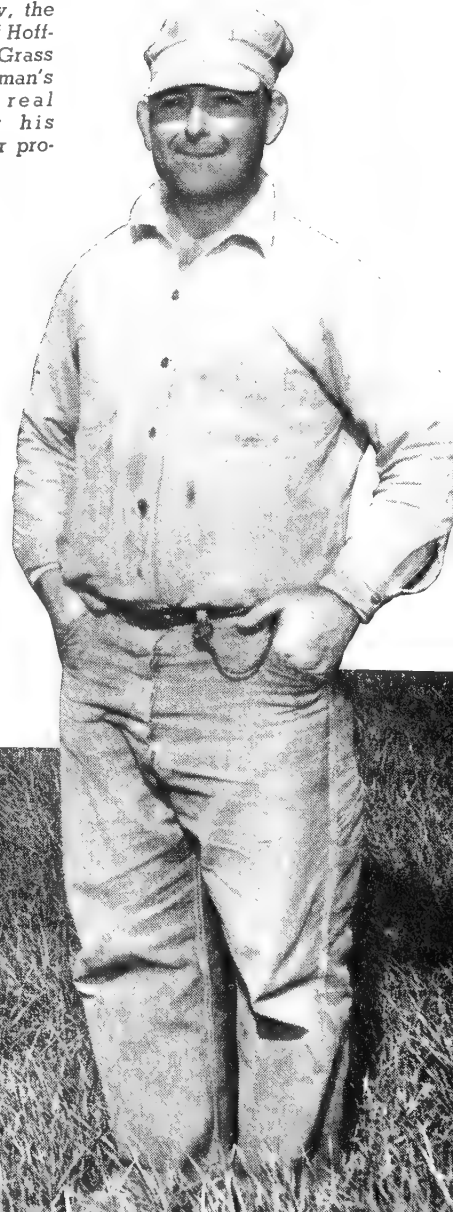
Used with Ladino to freshen up old pastures—10 pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre. And as a nurse grass in many grass seed mixtures. Each year finds new uses in mixtures for this versatile crop.

For stock feeding: Many folks enthusiastic about rye grass as a cover crop are only beginning to recognize its pasture value in stock feeding. After a good growth has been attained, pasturing will not hurt its cover crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, provided supplementary protein is supplied in the grain ration. In feeding trials, pigs

pastured on rye grass gained 1.14 pounds daily when full fed a 12 per cent protein ration (corn 87.5 pounds, tankage 6 pounds, soy bean oil meal 6 pounds and salt .5 pound).

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned, 99 per cent or better purity. Strongest growth. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make desirable cover crops—sowing clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Cost is low—pays its way many times over. For quotations, see price list.

Note, below, the heavy set of Hoffman Rye Grass in this man's field. A real cover for his soil's winter protection.



Hoffman
Quality

"VICLAND" OATS

FOR YOUR EXTRA GRAIN FEED NEXT WINTER

During several years . . . up to 1946 . . . VICLAND oats (the result of scientific hybrid breeds) demonstrated qualities which no other oats before it had shown.

In a great many cases there was fine success in '46 with Hoffman Vicland. Certain other areas (due to weather conditions) were badly hit with blight and root rot. Oat crops suffered heavy losses—sometimes Vicland, along with other strains. Is it fair that everything good should be charged off, because of this one year's experiences? Such conditions may not exist soon again. Vicland still holds the record of

DISEASE RESISTANCE

to a degree unknown to other strains yet in commercial production. Resistance to most forms of loose and covered smut, leaf and stem rusts. This blight and root rot affliction evidently should not be listed on Vicland's favorable side. But here is a definite recommendation. TREAT

ALL OATS, REGARDLESS OF VARIETY, WITH NEW IMPROVED CERESAN (see next page). It is the best assurance available today for minimum disease troubles.

BIG-YIELD RECORD

Three-year averages in Wisconsin showed 70 bu. per acre, compared to 45 for other varieties. In one year, in Wisconsin alone, "Vicland" increased the oats supply by 20 million bushels. Here are some Eastern results: "18 bushels per acre more than any other oats." . . . "Best we ever had." . . . "Stood right up and harvested a fine crop."

EARLY—STIFF STRAW

"Vicland" matures early—produces heavy heads on short, stiff straw—is very resistant to lodging. Low hull percentage, higher feed value. "Vicland" oats is not apt to sprout in the shock—a big help when waiting for the thresher.



Avoid "bargain" Vicland seed. Too many times "feed" oats (called "seed") cost many crop bushels lost by disease, weak straw, weed damage. Sow this Hoffman Northern-grown "Vicland." Certified or uncertified seed.

"VICTORY" OATS

Always popular, through many years, Hoffman "Victory" will this year again receive a heavy call.

"Victory" is a vigorous grower. Large spreading heads containing good kernels and many of them. Grows tall straw. Puts up a good fight in adverse weather conditions, and comes through with satisfactory crops—both of grain and straw.

VIGOROUS GROWER HEAVY CROPPER

Has often produced yields of 8, 10, 20 bu. per acre over fields nearby.

A Mercer County, Pennsylvania,

user said that from his "Victory" Oats he had plenty of oats for feed where most of his neighbors had to plow theirs down. Reports in excess of 80 bushels an acre have come in when weather was favorable. In "off" oats years many folks reported gains of 5 to 10 bushels per acre better than other types nearby. A central Pennsylvanian reported that "it was poor weather for oats, but our 'Victory' did well. The thresher said it was the best oats he threshed." A New England user reported "strong stalks, heavy tops and a very good crop." A New Jersey user had "excellent results de-

spite late seeding, then a dry spell."

"Victory" stands well considering the heavy weight of grain. Kernels are large size, hulls thin, feed value high. The vigorous qualities of "Victory" Oats are unquestioned. Its Northern origin assures a great advantage in this respect, and in its ability to produce much better crops than are possible with home-produced or second-time oats, even though the second crop was a good one.

Some of the regular "Victory" seed, also a limited quantity of certified "Victory," is on hand. Supply of either is not large. See price list.

Less Hulls

For years, farmers have been urged to seed their oats as early as possible for better yields. Now New Jersey finds also that early planted grain has a smaller percentage of hulls. In tests March 26 plantings last year averaged 29.6% hull, April 13 averaged 32.2% hull. Their 5-year average figures show yields 31% less from late planted oats.

Radiant Heat

Radiant heating of poultry houses is being tried with 1-inch pipes laid lengthwise on the floor about 12 inches apart, covered with 1½ inch concrete and connected to a hot water boiler in the basement. Advantages are: labor saving, no pipes to clean, less loss from coccidiosis because of dry litter, less fire hazard, lower insurance rates.

Drought Benefits

The current crop may not benefit from a drought, but the soil does, and so does next year's crop. Drying granulates the soil and improves its physical properties. Light rains penetrate more deeply and heavy downpours find more channels to use in replenishing the ground waters. Also, nutrients rise from lower levels to the root zone during drought.

Foxes

Foxes have become a nuisance in many parts of this region—destroying poultry and small game of all kinds. Maybe those who live where foxes are too many can get some help from Circular No. 8 of the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior which tells how to capture the pests; 5c. from Supt. Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

"AJAX" OATS

Here is a very promising new oats variety of Canadian origin. "Ajax" is early-maturing . . . produces good yields of grain and straw. Has not so far seemed hurt by disease attacks.

In tests made at the New Jersey Experiment Station the past three years, "Ajax" has been one of the top varieties under trial in grain yields . . . in 1946 topped the list, yielding 8.6 bushels more per acre than its closest competitor. Based on these tests and other good reports, "Ajax" should enjoy wider popularity during the coming years.

Canadian certified seed of the "Ajax" variety is available in limited quantities. Consult price list and place your order early.

**OATS WITH CANADA PEAS
FOR EARLY GREEN FEED
(PAGE 22)**



"CLINTON" OATS

Writers in many farm papers have been praising this new variety. "Clinton" is bred from Bond (an Australian oat) and a cross of Richland and Green Russian. Described as a heavy yielder, stiff-strawed, with strong disease resistance.

Seed of the "Clinton" variety is extremely scarce. Most growers in the Mid-West who grew any last year are keeping their crop as foundation seed for increase this year.

If any small lots of "Clinton" become available, they will be offered on price list.

SWEDISH TYPE OATS

(Variety Unknown)

The lower-cost seed. Medium to early maturity. Good root structure. Firm, tall straw. The good yieldability of the old Swedish Oats was always greatly admired. This seed is generations from original importations: therefore, to comply with regulations, the words "Variety Unknown" are used in this description. Just the same, here is oats that has always pleased Hoffman customers.

"CERESAN" to Treat OATS—BARLEY—WHEAT

Seed doesn't have to be smutty to need new, improved "Ceresan." This treatment increases yield even where there is no sign of smut. In 65 oats tests over a 3-year period, yield from "Ceresan"-treated seed increased 18 bushels for every 100. Barley and wheat yields increased 6 bushels for every 100—a big return for a couple cents a bushel cost.

At such cost, it just doesn't pay to gamble with stripe and seeding blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting by soil fungus.

Use it on your oats, wheat and barley seed 24 hours BEFORE planting— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per bu. of seed. See price list.

Important for oat success:

1—Well-prepared seed bed—firm underneath, a few inches loose on top, and fertilized as needs demand. 2—Sow early. There's a loss of a bushel yield per acre for each day lost after you can plant. 3—Use enough seed, 9 to 10 pecks by measure (that means about 12 pecks by weight, of heavy seed). 4—Treat seed with Improved Ceresan . . . it pays! 5—Assure yourself of good, clean seed of a proved variety from vigorous parents.



"WISCONSIN 38" BARLEY

"Wisconsin 38" (Velvet) is the best yielding strain of its type—grows smooth beards—without sharp barbs. Six-row type—very resistant to stripe disease which badly injures some barleys. Grain early. Straw good. Useful nurse crop.

ALPHA (2-ROW) BARLEY

Popular throughout New York and Northern areas . . . developed at New York experiment station. Good yield . . . firm straw . . . nice grain. Hardy.

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

Of all varieties, "Henry" spring wheat seems to be most worthy. Bred in Wisconsin. Heavy yielder . . . resists attacks of rust. Good flour type. Spring wheat is sown mostly in higher altitudes.

"Marquis Type"—Used successfully in the East for many years. Smaller size kernel. Good milling wheat.

BUCKWHEAT

Helps out in any feed shortage. Also makes good flour. The middlings have high protein content.

Yield in grain and straw is heavy—even on thin soils. Buckwheat will do very well on fallow land. Seeding may be done all of June and first half July. A quick, sure emergency crop for other fields in case a bad spring ruins earlier seedings. Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds and grass. Bees like the blossoms.

To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. Applying 200 pounds superphosphate steps up yield maybe 5 to 8 bushels.

TARTARY BUCKWHEAT

Also known as duck wheat, turkey wheat, rye wheat. Heavy producer—average yields of 40 to 45 bushels from Western Pennsylvania are reported, some as high as 60 bushels per acre. Valuable in feeding poultry and cattle. A new, current use is for production of the drug rutin for the medical profession, used in treating high blood pressure.

SPRING RYE

Not as tall or plump as winter rye. Sow early. Handle like oats. Good for spring pasture, soiling purposes.

SPELTZ

Grows on poor land. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs. Ripens medium early.



In most areas 1946 was a good corn year. Many corn growers got excellent crops. Folks who had planted Funk G Hybrids got tremendous crops, as the pictures at top of these pages show. And not only THIS year: The man who depends on Funk G Hybrids gets good crops EVERY year. He doesn't have to wait on the weather man to send along a good growing season once out of five or six years. With Funk G Hybrids, he's "Weather-proofed." In the tough year, those Funk G root systems dig deep and wide for moisture, those sturdy Funk G stalks stand up through driving storms and wind, to produce vital feed. In the average year he gets crops that are the envy of his neighbors. In the good year he fills his crib and silo and has a reserve for extra feeding or as a money crop.

J. D. Harris, Montgomery County, Maryland, says: "I have planted Hoffman Funk G corn for the past seven years; numbers

G 135 and G 94, and have always got a crop even in the toughest years. In two different years just about silo-filling time was ruined by a storm of hurricane strength that carried down our neighbor's corn until it was all a tangle, but ours stood up, every stalk a flag pole. My crop this year is good and the ears large and well filled out. I will continue to plant Funk G seed."

The Harris experience is just like those of the other growers pictured on this page (nine years of them), through the widest range of seasons—good to bad. All kinds of weather! In the good corn years—others fair—others poor. For some

1938 Many corn growers first used Funk G Hybrids in this excellent corn season. Yields were phenomenal—in some cases 50% beyond any previous year—with unusual quality.

1939 Heavy August winds and storms, and a wet, cold October ruined most ordinary corn, but Funk G Hybrids stood up and matured to harvest big yields.

1940 A cold, wet spring and early fall made an exceptionally short season. Funk G growers filled cribs and silos while some neighbors' immature corn went bad.

1941 A hot, dry year which proved the value of Hoffman selection. Most corn yields were off, but Funk G Hybrids selected for the job brought in heavy crops.





Two cribs, each 240 feet long, filled with fine quality corn! Picture at left shows this bumper Funk G crop on the College Hill Poultry Farm, Lebanon County, Pa.

Many Funk G growers this year have built temporary storage such as shown at right to hold their overflow crop after their regular cribs were filled to capacity.



Y YEAR, plant

planting other kinds of hybrid corn, certain of those years were disastrous. Some hybrids, characterized as "world-beaters," made reputations in good years, promptly lost out when the going was tough. But for nine straight years the men who have been growing Funk G Hybrids have been getting highly satisfying results.

Profit by the experience of these men. Don't depend on the weather—depend on the seed. If you want silos full of richer feed, if you want more shelled corn from every acre, every year, depend on Hoffman Funk G Hybrids.

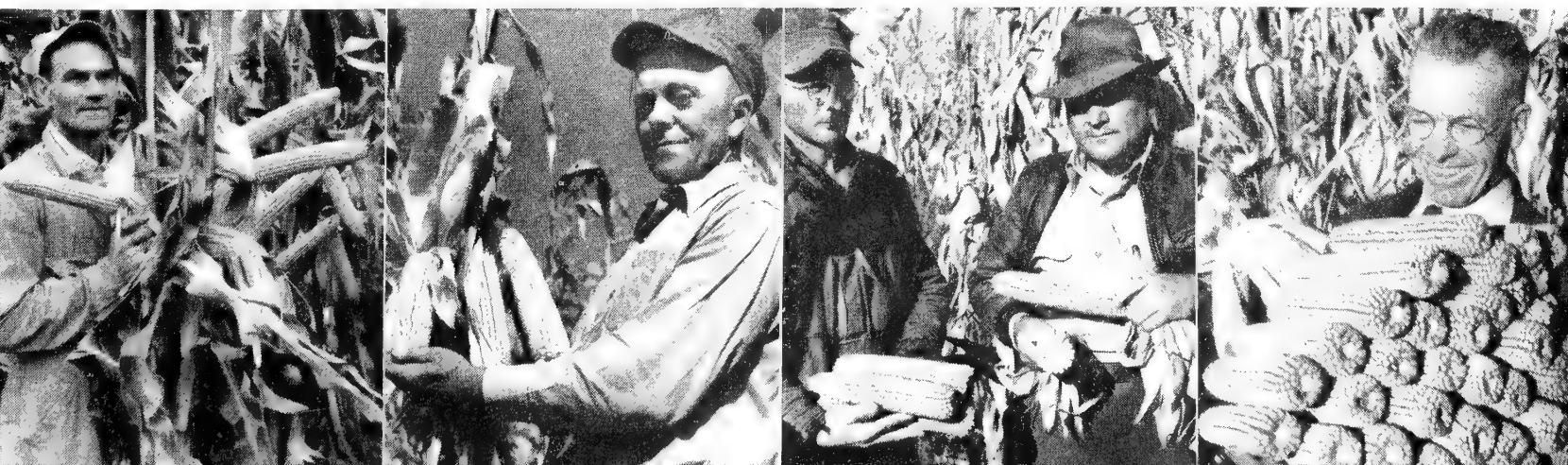


1942 A wet summer and the worst leaf-blight attack in 75 years cut yields. Yet Funk G Hybrids were exceptionally free from this disease—and produced high yields.

1943 The great drought was a catastrophe to thousands of corn growers. An overwhelming majority of Funk G growers got satisfactory yields while nearby fields badly "burned up."

1944 A warm, dry spring. Heavy September storms. Funk G Hybrids got a vigorous start—and produced standing corn at harvest when lots of other fields were tangled masses.

1945 Exceptionally wet weather at pollination threatened all yields. Much corn of ordinary types was cut early for fodder or silage, but Funk G growers were filling their cribs with vital feed.



Growers of Big Corn Acreages, Medium Size or Small—

THEY ARE ALL 'WAY AH



Throughout ten states of the East, many of the largest farms plant Funk G Hybrids year after year. These large-scale operators have to get results. Plants like Walker-Gordon Dairies, for example, *must* depend on large yields from their corn fields to feed their specialized herds. These big growers don't take our word—or anybody else's word, on which Hybrid can be depended upon to give them what they need year after year. They make their own investigations and they have found out, by direct yield comparison, that it pays them to plant Funk G Hybrids.

But what of the fellow who puts in 10 to 20 acres to corn each year? His corn crop is just as vital to him as to the big outfit. It's just as necessary to him to get dependable yields for his crib and silo. Thousands of men, like those pictured above, have found it pays them, too, to invest in Hoffman Funk G Hybrid seed. These men can't afford the

acres, nor the time, to do their own experimenting. They had to plant their first Funk G Hybrids in faith. But year after year of experience leaves no room for doubt in their minds that they are way ahead with Hoffman Funk G Hybrids.

Non-Stop Research Keeps the FUNK G User in Front

Two important factors have been responsible for Funk G results: (1) the breeding behind the seed; (2) the local proving grounds that assure the *right G* number for every user.

The gigantic root systems, the strong stalks, the jungle-like growth of extra wide leaves that constitute the manufacturing plant of the Funk G Hybrid are basic bred-in advantages to every planter of these Hybrids. Research was responsible for those advantages in the beginning. Research is strengthening those characteristics every year—and providing other characteristics to meet special conditions.

Good as were the results from the first Funk G Hybrids

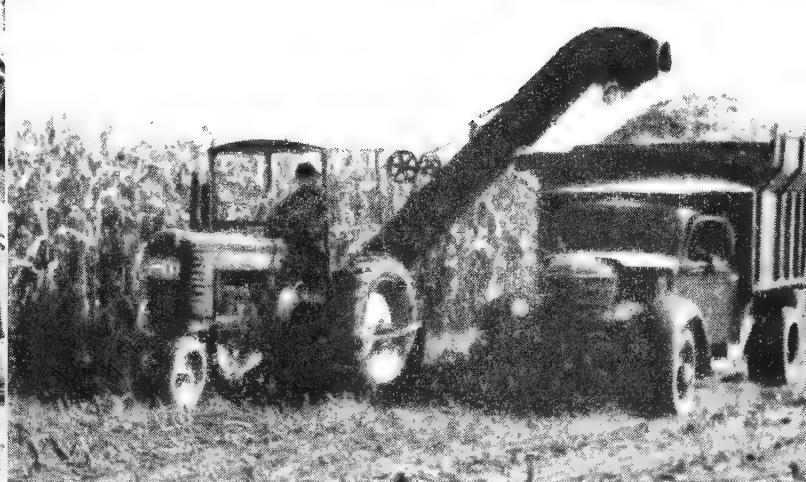


Photo at left shows "Les" Hug at husking time in one of the high-altitude, short-season, hand-planted Funk G research plots (this one in northern Indiana County, Pa., at 1,600 feet elevation). Accurate comparison of varieties is made throughout the growing season . . . notes made on early vigor, standability, resistance to drought, disease, and insects. Finally, each variety is husked and weighed separately, moisture samples taken, and all weights corrected to actual yield of dry shelled corn.

Based on the wealth of corn information this work has given him and his staff during the past 11 years, "Les" knows just what hybrid will do the best job on your farm. There's no guesswork about his recommendations . . . with this test work as his guide, he'll send you the corn that is "tailor-made" for your conditions.



On farms big and small all over the East and North, the answer is the same, "We're way ahead with Funk G Hybrids." Picture at far left shows a corn barn chuck full (extra cribs had to be built inside to hold this year's crop) on the vast Hershey Estates, Dauphin County, Pa. And look at the smile on the face of Herman Croshaw, Burlington County, N. J. He's really proud of his Funk G husking corn! Above are Walter Dence and his son in a field of Funk G silage corn on their farm in Onondaga County, N. Y. This was judged by many folks as one of the best fields



of ensilage corn in the whole State of New York. Picture at right shows a field ensilage harvester on the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farms, Middlesex County, N. J., cutting splendid Funk G ensilage for their large herd.

On all sizes of farms, under widely different growing conditions throughout the Eastern territory, G Hybrids are **CONSISTENTLY GOOD, YEAR AFTER YEAR.** The man who wants **MORE CORN** depends on Funk G for crib corn and silage. Good years or bad, he knows he gets **MORE CORN EVERY YEAR** with dependable Hoffman Funk G Hybrids.

HEAD WITH FUNK G HYBRIDS

offered, many men are now planting different G numbers, and getting even better yields.

For, in addition to a breeding program that operates continuously to strengthen basic characteristics, you have the benefits of the Hoffman Funk research organization right in this territory which is striving constantly to increase your corn yields.

Hoffman's Part in "More Corn for You"

The efforts of Hoffman research men, headed by L. L. Hug, have increased the pay of corn farmers in this area by hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. These men have found out which G Hybrid will do best under any set of conditions, and, in doing this, they have helped make each corn acre yield more—in ear corn and silage. But their research has gone beyond this to help you get more corn. They have helped develop husking strains for areas where no corn had been safe before. They have revolutionized corn ensilage matters. Today, it's heavy tonnage of high nutrition feed—versus old-time, heavy-water, low-feed content. They are learning the "how" of beetle control, using airplane-sprayed DDT—a program vital to folks in certain areas.

These Hoffman G Hybrid Research programs are not just 1-year affairs. It's a never-ending, most thorough program, pointing toward even better corn yields. Out of just this kind of real research work have come these splendid Funk G Hybrids of today. When any improvement can be made, only this exhaustive research can produce it.

With this program of breeding and research behind Funk G Hybrids, it's easy to see why the man who plants them is always way ahead.

ORDER YOUR Funk G Hybrid Seed Corn NOW!

Descriptions of different Funk G Hybrids do not appear in Hoffman Catalogs. "Les" Hug contends that because each hybrid is a specialist, it should be assigned to its job only after all growing conditions are known. This is what gives **BEST** results, and that's what you want.

So, if you've never planted Funk G Hybrids, you'll find a space on the order blank which enables you to state just what your conditions are. With these facts, Hoffman research men can supply you with the seed that will do best for you, whether for either silage or crib corn. Be sure to specify which seed you want. There are special G Hybrids for each of these duties. If you already know your G number, mark it in the space provided.

Save Money on Your Funk G Seed

Certain Funk G Hybrid kernel sizes do save you money—definitely! Up to 32% in seed cost. In 1 bushel "Medium Small Rounds" there are 10,920 more kernels than in 1 bushel "Large Flats"—enough extra kernels to plant another acre! And you save \$2.15 in seed cost, too.

This lower-cost seed produces exactly the same fine crop (ears or ensilage). Each kernel of this highly bred seed—flat, round, thick, thin—has exactly the same germ plasm—same blood lines—same fertility.

All you do to make this saving is use the proper planter plates for the seed you plant—something you have to do, anyway. Price list quotes Funk G seed—all of **IDENTICAL YIELDABILITY.** Consider this saving!

Smiling FUNK G Growers All Over the East Report Splendid Crops of Husking and Silage Corn

"I have owned my farm 30 years and never before have I had corn get beyond the milk stage. This year with your seed have a wonderful crop."—Harrison A. Bullard, Norfolk Co., Mass.

"Your Funk G 6 has everything that a man could ask for in a husking corn. It matured 10 days earlier than native corn and every stock has a wonderful ear that husks easily and the fodder is leafy and makes excellent feed."—Raymond F. Deal, Mercer Co., Pa.

"G 94 was the best silage corn I ever raised and I have been filling my silo every year ever since 1918. And it was planted on ground that had been in corn the two years before."—F. D. Jones, Fayette Co., W. Va.

"Your corn stood up and I was able to get it all with the corn harvester without 'scraping' the ground as I have had to do previously."—Geo. D. Berg, Lake Co., Ohio.

"In 1945 we produced 8,140 bushels of corn from your seed. Believed the biggest crop ever grown on a single farm in Delaware. This year the crop is even bigger!"—Frank VanHekle (James Shallcross Farm), New Castle Co., Delaware.

"I have a piece of corn like you read about in the catalog. If you have any hand-planted plots that are better, you do well."—Lloyd D. Becker, Erie Co., N. Y.

"We had a very wet spring but I had a fine piece of corn. It stood up well, although we had some hard storms."—C. O. Blake, Wayne Co., Pa.

"I find G 169 is resistant to corn borer, the fodder and foliage just right. It has a large root area and picks very good with picker."—Elmer Anders, Harford Co., Maryland.

"Your G 10 has done much better than anyone could reasonably expect. I consider it the very best variety in every feature that I have thus far seen and I have had more than forty years' farming experience. Our Funk G silage hybrid was ideal."—Charles K. Sipes, Somerset Co., Pa.

"My G Hybrids are better than ever. I think one reason for large ears is that I used the planter plates you recommend and as a result the stalks are farther apart than usual. We specialize on poultry and the grain is what we want."—Howard Basten, Ulster Co., N. Y.

"G 12 grows better, greener fodder and a larger ear than any hybrid or open-pollinated corn I have ever grown."—Allen W. Christy, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

"I planted four kinds of hybrid corn and Funk G 114 was the best. The others blew down in a rain wind-storm. Funk G eared well, large stalks with the best roots I ever saw. I will order my hybrid early next year for Funk G is the best I ever raised."—James E. Cyrus, Summers Co., W. Va.

"The corn is fine—well eared, well leafed and rooted and not blighted at all. Have bought seeds from you for many years—well satisfied with them all."—John E. Britton, Jefferson Co., Pa.

"Results of corn were very satisfactory, an exceptionally good crop."—Henry Ego, Bergen Co., N. J.

"The hybrid corn certainly lived up to everything you said about it. Proved to be a bumper crop for me; was free from all diseases."—Raymond L. Turner, Middlesex Co., Mass.

"Your hybrid seed went in late on poorly prepared ground—and I still have a crop. It leafed well, stood winds and drought; no blight."—Paul de Tamble, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

"Everyone declared that my Funk G Hybrid was the best field of corn they had ever seen. Had a very satisfactory crop which is coming in handy to help feed our several hundred turkeys."—J. E. Monk, Providence Co., R. I.

"I like the Funk G corn fine. Planted three other kinds of hybrid seed corn and it is far the best."—H. N. Gum, Doddridge Co., W. Va.

"I believe my Funk's G Silage Hybrid averaged at least 5 tons more per acre than any of the 5 other hybrids we tried. Took three of us, all pretty husky, to pull one stalk out of the ground. I have pulled small trees easier. It's some corn. We like it."—Galster Bros., Onondaga Co., N. Y.

"My G 6 was planted alongside of Early Butler, our best open-pollinated corn. The G 6 made much better growth, stood up better and has a better root system. They matured about the same time with G 6 having a larger ear."—Ira S. Truver, Carbon Co., Pa.

"My G 10 this year was far ahead of any corn I ever grew, over 300 bushels on 1¼ acres."—J. K. Middleton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

"My corn field this year excited the admiration of everyone who saw it."—Norman L. Brundage, Essex Co., N. J.

"Have grown corn nearly sixty years and this the best to date. A splendid crop, not injured by borer or blight."—H. H. Pendleton, New London Co., Conn.

"G 94 is the best corn I ever had. Ears have 1,200 kernels, weigh 1½ pounds. Heavy in fodder."—Homer G. Dietrich, Berks Co., Pa.

"Funk G 6 is my corn."—Wilfred Allan, Hillsboro Co., N. H.

"There are a lot of leaves. Every kernel came up. All had good ears, even the smallest stalk. No blight. No borers. No Stewart's disease. The roots are wide and well into the ground. We always have a full silo of corn."—Philip F. Wahl, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

"Your Funk G Hybrids have given excellent results: good stalk, good root system, plenty of fodder and ears during a somewhat unfavorable season."—George W. McPeak, Warren Co., N. J.

"We are very much pleased with G 10 husking corn. The corn sure has a good root growth. The ears are whoppers, matured very even."—Mrs. Anna Fellows, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

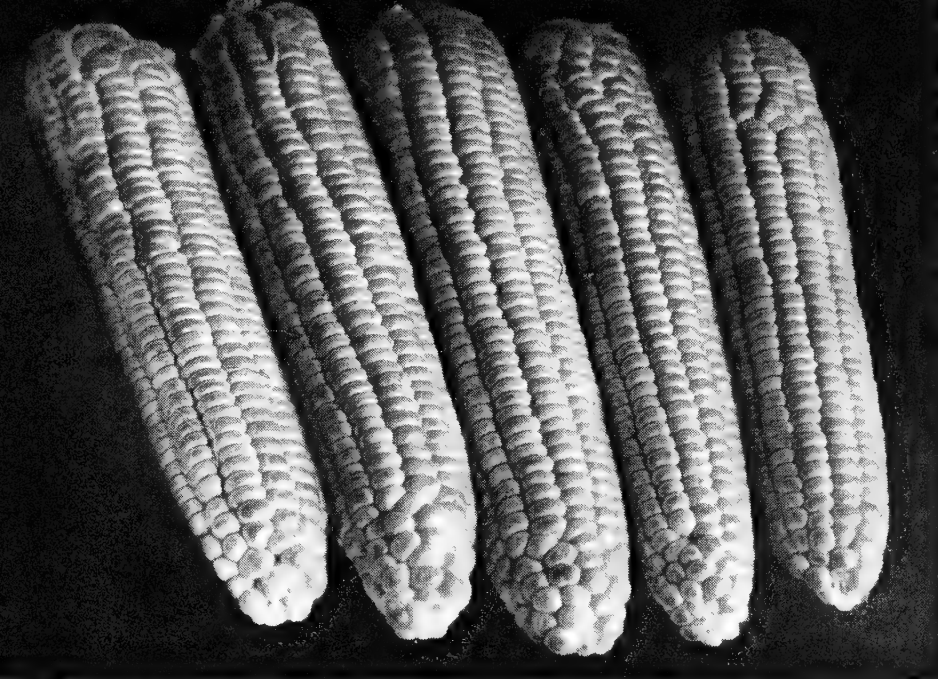
"I had so much silage after filling my silo I had to fill my ice house. That wasn't sufficient so I gave twenty rows to my neighbor. I am your customer 100%."—Walter E. Hall, Fairfield Co., Conn.

"My ensilage corn was the best in my community. Fodder was tough and stood nice in handling, and was not tangled up by the wind. It was nice, leafy and had plenty of big ears. Field corn also very satisfactory."—Mike Sestrik, Jr., Washington Co., Pa.

"Filled my silo with G 711 from the smallest acreage ever. One helper said never in 35 years had he seen so much corn come in the silo. Am cutting my G 80 now—think it will shuck out 100 bu. per acre."—P. A. Firebaugh, Batetourt Co., Va.



HOFFMAN CUSTOMERS
—thousands of them—are just as enthusiastic about Funk G Seed. They get
MORE CORN EVERY YEAR



Hoffman **Quality SWEET CORN** Favorite Hybrids and Other Types

Real enjoyment for the whole family! A few pointers might be helpful. Don't plant sweet corn seed before the soil is dried well and is good and warm. Plant about every two weeks for good eating through the season. Dropping a few more seeds per hill and thinning out when plants are about 8 inches high provides the strongest possible plants; hence the best crop. Don't let them stand too thick on the row either. Cover seed about two inches. To provide plenty of pollen, sweet corn is often planted in more short rows side by side, rather than in a long row or two.

All varieties listed here are tasty, productive strains. Finest quality, high germinating seed. Please note—treat with Semesan Jr. to combat disease, better stands, improve crops.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (HYBRID)

Keeps gaining many new users every year. Fine producer. Has made 25 to 40 per cent more whole-grain corn per acre than comparative regular corns. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Has yield, flavor. Recommended.

Range Advantages

Saving of 10% to 20% on feed costs. Growing pullets get vitamins and other forms of nourishment which aid development. Birds raised on range have larger bone size and greater body weight—produce a higher grade of eggs. Range keeps the birds from direct contact from the soil where the infectious organisms lie.

Lawn Clippings

Tom turkeys at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station gained an extra 1.4 pounds when fed lawn clippings, and hens gained nearly half a pound extra. The clippings had as much protein in them as skim milk. When dried clippings, soaked in water, were fed to breeder hens, hatchability of fertile eggs went up 6%.

Pasture Improvement

Where no manure is used, average recommendation in Pennsylvania and other states is 400 to 500 pounds of superphosphate. New York recommends as high as 800 pounds per acre. Might be better to use as much as 400 pounds of 0-14-6 or 0-14-14. Potash brings on white clover quicker.

"LINCOLN" (HYBRID)

Good mid-season type. Seven to 8-foot stalks. Ears 12 to 14 rows, 7 to 8 inches long. Broad, bright yellow kernels. Resists drought and wilt. Excellent table qualities. One user said his Lincoln seemed to resist earworms.

"IOANA" (HYBRID)

Productive. Highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants. Broad leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches. 12-14 rows. Light yellow. Takes adverse conditions well. Splendid flavor. Gaining wider use.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

A good white hybrid with the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, large cylindrical, straight rowed, many rows, well filled. Good husk cover. Flavorful.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

Best known and best liked of all early yellow sweet corn. Outstanding 8-row type. Kernel wide, medium deep, quality excellent. Cob thin.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

The old standby. Fine, sugary, white grains. Good size ears, 16 or more rows. Widely used.



CROW REPELLENT To Keep Pulling Birds Away From Your Corn

An Indiana County user reported. "Crows were nearly as thick as flies in this section, and to my knowledge I didn't lose a stalk on account of them."

This "crop saver" has been used successfully for 25 years. Costs 7 to 10 cents to use per acre—a mighty small cost to protect your crop.

Not only eliminates damage by crows, blackbirds, woodchucks, squirrels, and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It protects seed from rotting, insures larger yields, saves cost and labor of replanting, is easy to apply. Doesn't clog the planter. Non-poisonous.

1-qt. size—enough for 4 bu. of seed corn \$1.75
1-pt. size—enough for 2 bu.... 1.00
½-pt. size—enough for 1 bu... .60
(Postage paid to your address.)

"SEMESAN JR." Increases Corn Yields— Overcomes Disease

Increase corn yield from 5 to 15 per cent! You've noticed how stunted some plants get—the result of attacks by fungi and molds, especially in cold, wet weather. New, improved "Semesan Jr." controls such diseases before they start. Checks root and stalk rotting. Improves stands. Apply this powder to seed. Cost 1½ to 2½ cents per acre. Finest crop insurance. See price list.

OPEN-POLLINATED FIELD CORNS

There is no question about strong Hoffman recommendation to all corn growers of the fine producing Funk G Hybrids—offered preceding pages. Those who will still plant the regular old type, open-pollinated corns—will please refer to price list for varieties available.

Sprayer

If 2,4-D was used in the sprayer the past summer, charge it off as a special implement for 2,4-D use and plan to get a new one for the usual fungicides. The reason? 2,4-D solution can't be completely washed out of a sprayer, and enough will remain to cause detrimental effect on desirable plants.

Hoffman Quality

SOY BEANS

Here is the crop that is spreading fast in Eastern agriculture. It fits well into the farm feed program. An easy crop to grow.

Soy bean hay has been shown equal to clover or alfalfa hay in feed value when cut at the proper time. The beans have a high protein content—up to 36 per cent. The meal makes an excellent base for mash. Soy beans may also be fed as pasture or used in with corn silage. Combined with oats, sudan grass, millet or sorghum—offers a wide variety of nutritious feeds.

Soy beans will grow on most any type of soil. It is important to inoculate. Properly inoculated beans on poor lands will build a high nitrogen content into the soil for following crop. If the soil is sour, lime should be applied to get best crop results.

Don't plant too early. Wait for warm soil. Thus avoid poor stands and weed trouble.

Be Sure to INOCULATE Soy Bean Seed

EVERY time you plant! Your crop will do better . . . pay much better. Yield of hay will be increased. Bean crop will be greater. Protein content will be higher. Your soil will be definitely improved (without proper inoculation, soy beans are soil robbers). Hoffman Inoculant provides wonderful crop insurance—at almost no cost!

Picture below shows inoculated beans on left, not inoculated on right. Don't take a chance. Inoculate soy beans, always!



"WILSON BLACK" type soy beans. Here is the most popular soy bean of the East for hay purposes. Early enough to mature the beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the south; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes five feet on good ground. Three to four feet even on poorer soil. Often yields two to four tons of high protein hay per acre. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety. Some folks use it to plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soy bean seed helps the corn crop, and the resulting ensilage is high in feeding value. 115-day maturity.

"CHIEF" soy beans. An excellent variety with which to produce beans where the season permits. Takes around 120 days. Heavy yielder. Stiff straw. Used in ensilage. Stands well until cut or combined. Beans do not shatter easy—they are well enclosed in the pods.

"KINGWA" (black) type soy beans. This variety, though comparatively new in the East, has done very well. Also a hay type bean. Leafy, finer stemmed than some types.

"LINCOLN" soy beans. Really worthy of your attention. One writer calls the "Lincoln" the most outstanding of all varieties yet introduced. Was developed in Illinois. For the past eight years has been through a vast proving period—throughout the soy bean belt. Extending through Ohio, west into a half dozen states. Yield tests there show "Lincoln" ahead by 20 per cent—over other standard mid-season varieties.

An outstanding quality of "Lincoln" is the manner in which it stands up. Produced better quality seed. Matured along with Illini and Dunfield, yet averaged 8 per cent more oil with a higher iodine number. In some regional tests, "Lincoln" led by nearly 6 bushels per acre. Contained more oil than several competing strains.

Here is a chance to cut production costs by 25 per cent—more yield on same acreage. "Lincoln" is a coming type for bean production.

"MANCHU" type soy beans. Yellow variety. Good for bean production, for meal and oil. Produces large quantities of medium-sized beans, maturing in about 110 days. Used sometimes for forage and for hogging down. Will not make as good or as much hay as "Wilson's."

Creosote

In painting with creosote, shelters, brooder coop floors and other poultry equipment apt to come in contact with birds, the painting should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before birds use equipment. This will give the chemical fumes a chance to escape and eliminate the danger of burning and possible mortality.

Soy Beans

To obtain the highest yield of hay, it seems best to let soy beans stand until the beans in the pods are plump and nearly full size, but not until the leaves begin to fall. This stage of growth also gives the highest yield of protein per acre.

Thyroprotein

Work is in progress on increasing milk and fat production, particularly among medium or low-producing cows with thyroprotein. Some cases of 5 to 20% milk increases and 25 to 50% total fat increases are reported. Further work is needed to determine the effect of this new drug when fed for longer periods of time.

New Yorkers—Note

An experienced corn grower writes: "More corn fields are ruined in New York State by planting too thick than from any other cause." Funk G Hybrid seed is SURE—top germination. No need for heavy planting. It's wasteful!

Poison Ivy

Poison ivy can be readily destroyed by spraying with a solution of ammonium sulfamate— $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of the chemical per gallon of water. One gallon per 200 square feet. Spray June through August. A second application may sometimes be necessary.

Better Hogs

Hogs receiving adequate and regular amounts of protein fatten faster and more economically. Both fat and lean meat is harder, keeps better, is of superior quality. Some folks claim if a hog is fed 2 or 3 pounds of sugar daily for 2 days before slaughter, meat quality will be improved.

FOR HAY ... MEAL...SILAGE ... PASTURE

"EARLYANA" SOYS

A popular Mid-West variety. Earliest variety certified by Illinois and earliest listed here. First offered to Hoffman friends last spring. The results have been outstanding. Bean yields reported here in the East have been fine—is fast gaining friends by virtue of its early maturing ability. Grows tall to medium height. Semi-whip-like in growth. Lower branches and pods well off the ground. Stands up quite well until seed is ripe. Seldom shatters. Good bean quality. Composition: 43 to 45 per cent protein, 19.5 to 21 per cent oil. Iodine number of oil is 129 to 131.

The combination of earliness and ability to yield very well makes "Earlyanas" more than worthy of a trial on your farm this year.

"CAYUGA" soy beans. Here is a black bean type. Best suited in short seasons. Matures in some areas of New York State. About a week earlier than "Senecas." If early hay is required, "Cayuga" soys will produce it. Not as large quantities of course.

"SENECA" soy beans. Here is an earlier hay type bean for North-Central areas. Sections that will let the crop come to full pod stage by late August. Some folks use "Senecas" to produce the beans for early harvest in time to follow with winter wheat on the same ground. One crop required 96 days in North Pennsylvania. Beans are yellow.

Mow Orchard Pastures

Pastures containing orchard grass need at least one mowing, the earlier the better. Gives ladino, which should be its pasture partner, a chance for maximum development. A good job when it's too wet for haying or corn working—returns profits in increased production and quality, and satisfaction in improved appearance.

Turkeys

Turkey growers report good results with 10 pounds rye grass and 2 pounds rape seed per acre. Makes the birds thrive. See pasture section and Ladino page of this book for other good range mixtures.

"First-Year Pasture"

For a pasture in wheat field after harvest: 2 lbs. Alsike, 2 lbs. Ladino, 4 lbs. sweet clover, 4 lbs. alfalfa, 8 lbs. orchard grass. Use spring-tooth harrow before seeding. Sow with disc drill after honeycombing of soil is past. Follow with spike-tooth.

Ladino and Brome

One recent comparison of Ladino-Brome pasture (1 pound Ladino with 10 pounds of Brome) showed 195 days of grazing against 95 days on adjoining blue grass-white clover.

Hoffman
Quality

POTATOES

"IRISH COBBLER" (CERTIFIED)

Old reliable type. Maine-grown seed. Early, heavy-yielding. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Popular favorite. No other potato is used on as many farms over as wide an area. The reason—it makes good yields of good potatoes.

"KATAHDIN" (CERTIFIED)

Very mealy. Oval-shaped—smooth—shallow eyes. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Fine yielder. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Gaining in favor.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (CERTIFIED)

Always among the best-liked standard varieties. A late variety. Good eating qualities—sound keeper. Keeps right up with the leaders in yieldability.

MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (CERTIFIED)

A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State inspection service protect you on this seed. Produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes everything undesirable. Produces heavy yields every year. Very dependable. Recommended.

"SEBAGO" (CERTIFIED)

One of the newer Maine varieties—late, blight-resistant. If sprayed will continue to grow until the frost, consequently a greater yield. Many reported Sebagoes living through dry weather to make good crops after late rains.

Potato Fertilizer

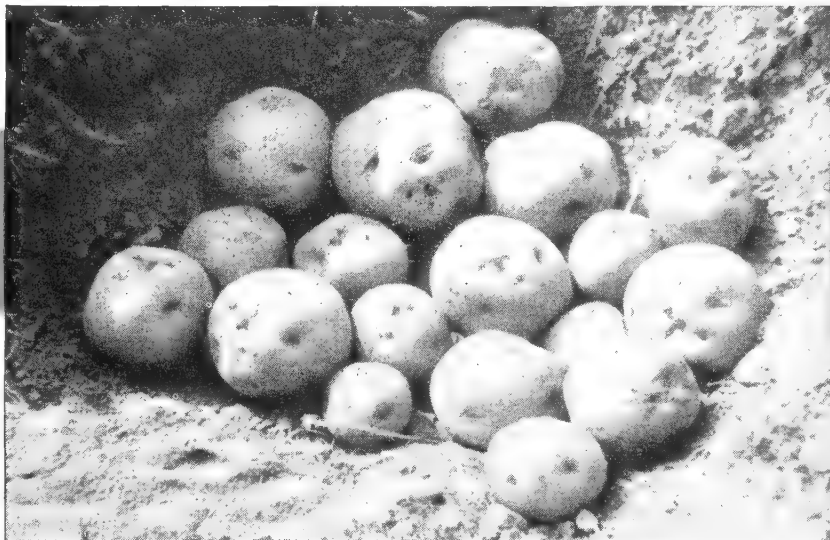
With manure and a good legume sod turned down, apply 600 to 800 lbs. of a 4-10-10 or 4-12-12 or 160 to 200 lbs. of plant food in a 1-2-2 ratio. Without manure, the 1-2-2 ratio furnishing 200 to 240 lbs. of plant food, such as 1,000 to 1,200 of 4-8-8, seems best. For early potatoes the total plant food might be increased to 240 or 260 lbs., using the 1-2-2 or a 1-2-1 ratio, such as 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of a 4-10-5.

SEMESAN BEL—2c bu. Increases Potato Yields

Even the best seed can be affected by soil-borne diseases. "Semesan Bel" offers you easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases.

Results are remarkable. Practical applications show an average increase in yield of about 10%. Costs so little—2 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels. Simply quick-dip in solution and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL seed, certified too.



"To Freshen Up Old Pasture"

Sow 10 pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino clover per acre. First lime and fertilize. Then broadcast on top, or better still, seed with a disc drill. Follow with cultipacker in either case. (Not for new pasture, or if old stand is completely gone. Not balanced for a good stand alone but fine for renovation.)

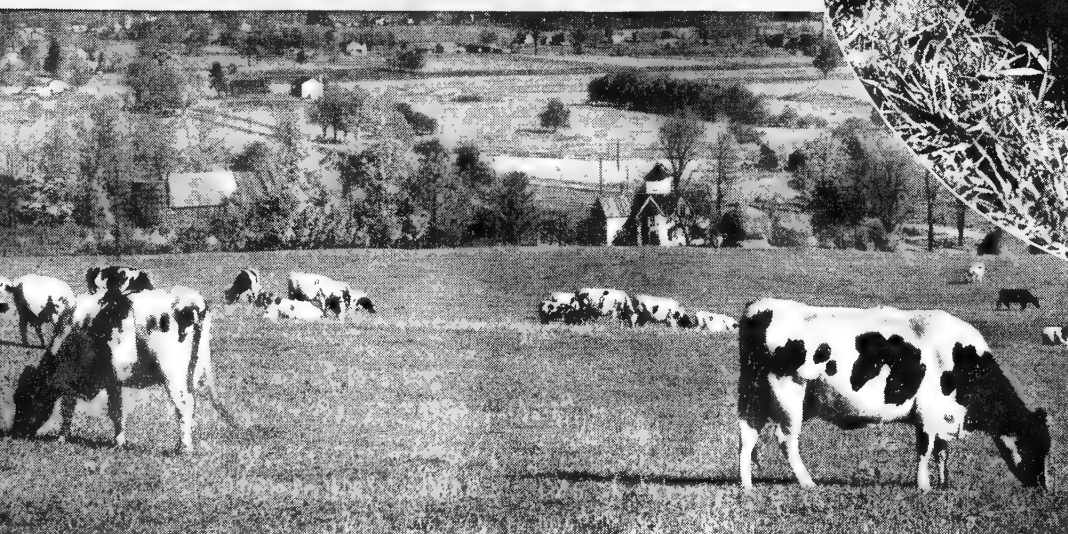
Paint Cuts

Cuts over an inch in diameter on shade trees should be painted to protect the exposed wood from insect and fungus attack. A good home-made product for this job is made by thinning 2 parts of lanolin, obtainable in all drug stores, with 1 part of raw linseed oil. Apply with a paint brush. Promotes healing faster than most commercial tree paints

Hoffman
Quality

PASTURE GRASSES

FOR EXTRA MILK—EXTRA BEEF
EXTRA EGG PRODUCTION



Properly managed, good pasture can be the source of the cheapest dairy feed. To make the milk checks bigger, to increase livestock weight, to better poultry returns—your attention is invited to these pasture pages.

The seed crop this year in the Kentucky Blue Grass growing areas was almost a complete failure. So—good blue grass seed is scarce and the price is high. The demand for the other pasture grasses to replace blue grass for seeding this spring has boosted their prices above normal. Brome grass is in short supply, price high.

Be assured that we will do everything possible to fill your pasture needs with seeds of the highest quality—clean, vigorous, free from foul weeds.

"PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE"

Used on great numbers of Eastern farms. Blended after long observation of the various grasses over this territory. Two mixtures: the Highland, for well-drained hilly land, the Lowland, for low, wet meadows. Both made up of quality grasses, blended in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands. Contain blue grasses, red top, orchard grass, some timothy, proper proportions of clovers and fescues or rye grasses. Sow either spring or fall, about 1 bushel (32 pounds) to the acre. Specify Highland or Lowland.

"KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS"

The leading pasture grass for good soils, and perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses in most Eastern sections. Prefers sweet soil. Responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. A slow grower, best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

"RED TOP" (HERD'S GRASS)

Medium height perennial grass, with a creeping habit of growth. Used—(1) as wet or sour land crop, (2) for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone, (3) as soil binder to combat erosion, (4) for hay mixtures. Grows on lime-starved soils that won't support other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, it makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures with timothy.

"PERENNIAL RYE GRASS"

The rye grass which lasts through many years. Good, quick, rich grazing—can be cropped close. Grows on any soil not too wet. Advisable in many good mixtures.

"CANADA BLUE GRASS"

Shorter, coarser, faster growing than Kentucky Blue—good on poor, rocky soil where Kentucky won't grow.

"MEADOW FESCUE"

Often called English Blue. Grows almost anywhere, but best in low, damp locations. Hardy, early, 2 to 3 feet high. TALL (ALTA) FESCUE grows 6 to 12 inches taller. Makes more hay.

"CRESTED WHEAT GRASS"

A long-lived, leafy, perennial bunch grass; drought and cold-resistant. Early, long-season pasture. Grows 24 to 30 inches high, on almost any type of soil. Drill 12 to 16 lbs. per acre—broadcast 20 to 25 lbs.

CONSIDER YOUR PASTURE AS



"POULTRY RANGE MIXTURE"

Ten pounds perennial rye grass, 6 pounds Kentucky Blue and 4 pounds Canada Blue (or 10 pounds Kentucky Blue if soil is sweet), 2 pounds Red Top, 2 pounds Ladino, 1 pound Dutch Clover. On 1 acre. . . Sow late summer. Use following April. Needs frequent clipping—7 or 8 to a summer. Carries 500 to 700 pullets per acre.

"REED CANARY GRASS"

Helpful in converting swampy ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One man found success with 8 pounds Reed Canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam, well prepared and fertilized. Not for acid soils. Has been good on uplands, too. Perennial, stems spread underground. Makes tough sod. Lasts years, but easily turned under with deep plowing. Best if kept closely grazed. Leaves broad, smooth. With limited pasturing, two cuttings annually may take place.

"CREEPING RED FESCUE"

This is the true creeping type. Proving a splendid producer in Eastern use. A very fine shade grass. This seed was produced in the North. Is hardy, sound.

"TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS"

Great for poor but well-drained soils, especially when sandy or gravelly. Very hardy, perennial, highly nutritious. Pasture is ready early in spring and lasts late into fall. Hay yield is heavy when cut about blossom time. Tall, fast growing. Deep rooted, cold and drought resister. Up to 60 inches high, in tufts. Good with red clover, alsike and orchard. Destined for wider use.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Perennial legume for Northern areas. Deep-rooted, grows on poor to acid soils. Popular with pasture grasses. Starts slowly. Many spreading branches. Continues growing through the hot months.

"ORCHARD GRASS"

Since "married" to Ladino, this grass has won back the admiration of many folks who once disliked it. A very hardy, tall, leafy grass, popular for pasturing. Grows most anywhere, all types of soil. Very early and lasts late. For hay sow heavier and cut just as it blooms for best quality and yield. Hay quality also is improved when sown along with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fescue.

"BRACE" ORCHARD GRASS

New strain of orchard . . . its boosters say there is no comparison between it and common orchard grass.

Is remarkably rust-resistant, leafy, and more palatable than common orchard grass, particularly in seasons of heavy rainfall, when rust is likely to be quite damaging.

Is being profitably used with Ladino for pasture . . . 12 pounds with 1 or 2 pounds Ladino. Remarkably high producing during dry seasons when pasture is needed the very worst way.

The first crop, if not needed for pasture, can be cut when the Orchard Grass is headed, for use as hay or grass silage. Will then make as much excellent grazing throughout the rest of the summer as any other pasture combination.

"ALTA" (Tall) FESCUE

A perennial of growing importance—heavy producer over long periods of pasture duration. Is taller—growing with somewhat looser particles, produces a heavier and somewhat coarser growth than Meadow Fescue. Palatable to all livestock.

Can be sown alone, but probably a mixture is preferable, especially with some clover to supply nitrogen for the fescue; Ladino would be most desirable.

The Ohio Experiment Station has reported in 4 years on 1/20-acre plots an average yield of 4,870 pounds of hay per acre.

Certainly a grass worthy of your consideration.

BROME GRASS "LINCOLN" TYPE

Rapidly gaining. Tall perennial, sod-forming, high-yielding, later-maturing. Strong creeping root stocks. Builds thick, firm turf. Never gets woody. Thrives well on loose, dry soil. Withstands drought well. Slow to start. Desirable to start with nurse crop or other grasses, especially when for hay. Reaches full production in second or third year. Not adapted for short-term stands, nor will it stand heavy, close grazing.

Sow early spring or late summer (about two months ahead of frost). Used with alfalfa to produce abundant hay and pasture, especially during the heat and drought periods. Some claim this mixture more productive—in milk and butterfat records—than alfalfa alone.

Use only adapted Brome seed—this "Lincoln" type. Some strains don't do well here. Get acquainted with this valuable grass. **IMPORTANT:** Don't mix Brome Seed with other seeds. Must be sown separately—because its large size seed (see above) will choke seeder—stop uniform seeding. May be broadcast by hand. May be put through grain box of drill, while other seeds go through seed compartment.

SPECIAL PURPOSE MIXTURES

Many folks want special mixtures for specialized uses in their pasture programs. Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery—we will be glad to make up any special formula which suits your purposes best. Saves trouble of mixing it yourself—seed will reach you ready to sow—and you are assured of a thoroughly mixed, uniform blend of the seeds specified.

If we can be of any help with your pasture problems, please feel free to write. Your County Agent will be glad to advise you on mixtures best suited for your locality and your particular needs.



SUDAN GRASS

As a summer pasture crop, Sudan does much toward maintaining a high level of milk production during July and August. Best seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will stimulate growth. Should be ready for grazing about five weeks after seeding, but do not graze until at least 14 inches tall.

Mix Sudan and soy beans for green feed. Sow a bushel of soys with 12 to 15 pounds of Sudan. You can mix the Sudan with the fertilizer if you wish and save one trip over the field.

"SWEET" SUDAN

Breeders have now, by crossing, back-crossing and selection, produced "SWEET" Sudan grass. It is sweet, juicy, palatable to livestock. When planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Has definite disease-resistance bred into it. Because later, it provides longer grazing seasons. Provides broader, more palatable leaves. Stools heavier.

"REGULAR TYPE SUDAN"

Quick-growing annual, valuable for dairy herds because it produces green pastures quickly in a pinch.

For straight Sudan hay (about equal in value to timothy)—20 to 30 pounds per acre. It grows quickly—is often ready to cut 50 to 70 days after planting, ready to recut in another 50 days. It is all leaf, no stem, growing 5 feet or taller, stools remarkably—stands up well.

Some sow winter rye in fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Sow from corn planting to August. Don't feed after leaves are frosted.

"TIFT" SUDAN

Developed by crossing regular Sudan with Leoti sorghum. "Tift" stands up under heavy late fall grazing. Grows practically free of "leafspot" disease, which disease seriously affects the crop of old-type Sudan in some seasons. Vigorous grower, fine producer.

EXTRA-FEED FORAGE CROPS

"Canada Peas" for Green Feed—

Plant early. For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow Canada Peas with oats. Oats support the vines—make palatable combination. 1¼ bushel each per acre. Drill peas 3" to 3½" deep. Then drill oats 1½" to 2" deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. After cut, a new growth will appear.

"Korean" Lespedeza—

The South's great hay producer. Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Popular from Delaware and Maryland south. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to acre.

"Sericea" Lespedeza—

Perennial strain of "Lespedeza" yielding finer hay. Taller. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Not a Northern crop.

"Japanese" Millet—

Known as "Million-Dollar Grass." Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre.

"Golden Millet"—

In Pennsylvania yields good crops in from seven to nine weeks. Makes satisfactory leafy hay. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 pounds per bushel). HUNGARIAN MILLET used by some folks in more northern sections.

Crimson Clover—

Not adapted to the North. Valuable winter cover crop in other areas. Grows on soil too poor for red clover. Fine in orchards or corn fields. Be sure to inoculate. Sow 20 pounds per acre. June to late August. Matures following June.

"HOG PASTURE MIXTURE"

Quick-growing green feed—often ready in four weeks. Valuable as emergency pasturage. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1. Harrow in.

"Rape" . . . for Quick Pasture—

Inexpensive, prolific. For sheep and hogs. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

"Atlas Sorgo"—

Makes strong stalks that don't lodge easily. Combines the desired qualities of a sweet forage sorghum with strong stalks . . . seeds may be used as a grain feed. Outproduces grain sorghum in forage, except when very dry.

Plants are about ½ inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in hard-dough stage with field ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

"Sorghums"—

Carry a sugar content. Are valuable for cattle feed as green forage or ensilage. For Amber and (or) Orange type, see price list.

"Hairy (Winter) Vetch"—

Excellent green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils, or where red clover fails. Usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate. Plant along with small amount of wheat or rye.

"Spring Vetch"—

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Makes good growth when planted in the spring.

"Cow Peas"—

For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Best in South. Dare not be planted early. Inoculate. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks golden millet, cut when in bloom.

"Cow Horn Turnip"—

Improves soil, provides forage. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

DEPEND ON *Hoffman* Quality SEEDS

SEEDING RATES and INDEX

Page No.	Seed or Item	Wgt. Per Bush.	Pounds Per Acre
4	Alfalfa	60	9-20
7	Alsike	60	5-8
7	Alsike and Timothy	45	8-12
22	Atlas Sorgo	50	12-15
11	Barley	48	72-96
21	Birdsfoot Trefoil	14	30-40
20	Blue Grass	14	25-30
21	Brome Grass, Smooth	48	48-60
11	Buckwheat	14	75-100
20	Canada Blue Grass	60	6-9
22	Canada Peas	60	15-20
11	Ceresan, Improved	60	1-2
6	Clover, Alsike	60	3-5
22	Clover, Crimson	60	8-10
7	Clover, Dutch	60	8-10
8	Clover, Ladino	60	15-20
6	Clover, Mammoth	60	3-4
6	Clover, Red	60	60-90
7	Clovers, Sweet	56	12-20
12-16	Corn, Hybrids	56	50-70
17	Corn, Regular Varieties	56	...
17	Corn, Sweet	...	...
22	Cow Horn Turnip	60	...
22	Cow Peas	60	...
17	Crow Repellent	56	...
7	"Econometal Mixture"	56	...
22	Hog Pasture	...	...
5	Inoculant, Legume	...	...
5	Alfalfa	...	...
18	Clover	...	...
20	Soy Beans	14	...
8	Kentucky Blue Grass	60	1-2
22	Ladino Clover	24	15-20
22	Lespedeza	24	25-30
20	Meadow Fescue	32-48	40-50
22	Millets	32	70-100
10-11	Oats	14	30-45
21	Orchard Grass	14	50-70
22	Pasture for Hogs	60	75-100
20-21	Pasture Mixtures	32	32
22	Peas, Canada	60	600-1100
20	Permanent Hay and Pasture	50	5-8
19	Potatoes	32	10-12
22	Rape	24	25-35
21	Red Fescue, Creeping	56	56-84
20	Red Top Grass	...	...
21	Reed Canary Grass	...	...
9, 20	Rye Grass	...	...
11	Rye, Spring	...	...
17	Seed Treatment, Corn	...	...
11	Seed Treatment, Grain	...	...
19	Seed Treatment, Potatoes	...	...
19	Semesan Bel, Improved	...	...
17	Semesan Jr., Improved	...	...
22	Sericea Lespedeza	...	...
22	Sorghum (Cane)	50	10-15
18	Soy Beans	60	60-65
11	Speltz	40	60-90
22	Sudan Grass	...	80
21	Tall Fescue	...	20-30
21	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	14	28-42
7	Timothy	45	8-12
7	Timothy and Alsike	45	8-12
22	Vetch	50	50-70
11	Wheat	60	90-120
20	Wheat Grass, Crested	...	15-25

MONEY-BACK TERMS IN EFFECT SINCE 1899

Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly, and your money will be refunded, also round-trip freight charges. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

Your Assurance of Quality

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

3 WAYS TO PAY

1. Send payment with your order. Most folks do. Or—
2. Mark your order "Ship by C.O.D. freight" and pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your freight station. This plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your freight station. Or—
3. Pay a draft at your bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. In this case, mark name of bank on order, so necessary papers may be sent there.

If you don't send payment with order, indicate which plan you prefer.

FREIGHT PAID BY HOFFMAN WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 200 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia or Connecticut.

BAGS ARE FREE

Bags Supplied Free. When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

Railway Express Not Recommended—and charges NOT paid by Hoffman.

Seed shipments by railway express cost too many dollars, unless weighing only a few pounds. So don't specify express shipment. If you must, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. On such express shipments of 200 pounds or over, we'll help defray your heavy expense by allowing you the amount we would otherwise have fully prepaid as "freight" charges.

Mail Cost Extra—Please add "extra" to cover cost of mailing seeds (except where price list quotes Post-paid). Consult mailman for rates.

ORDER NOW

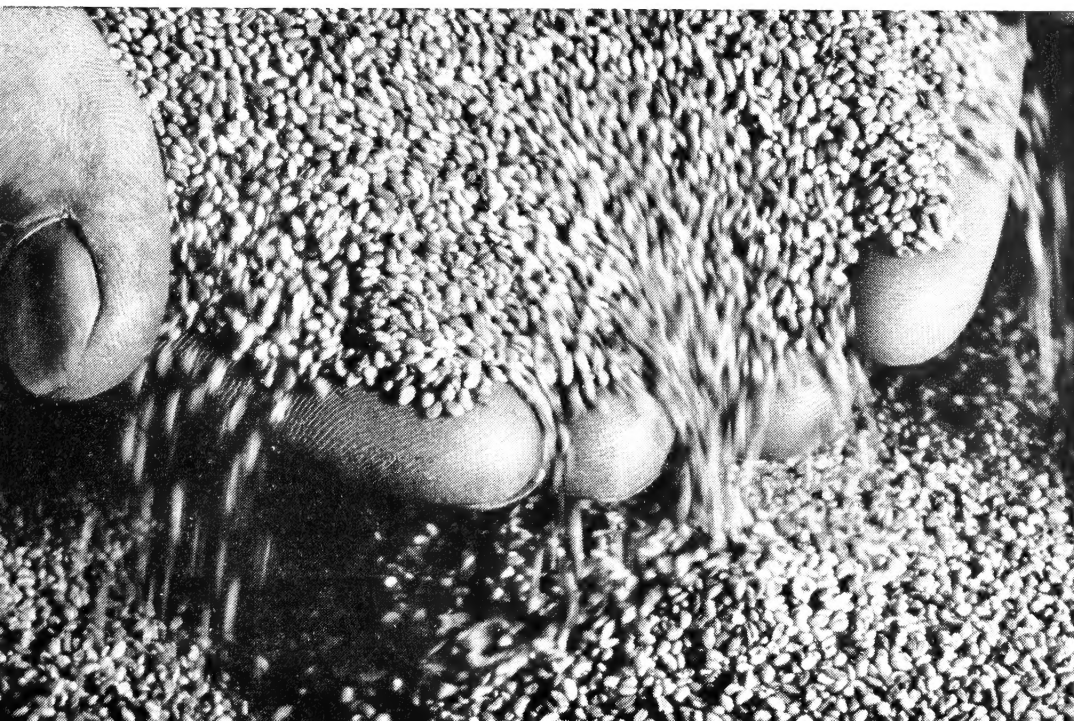
Have your seed on hand.

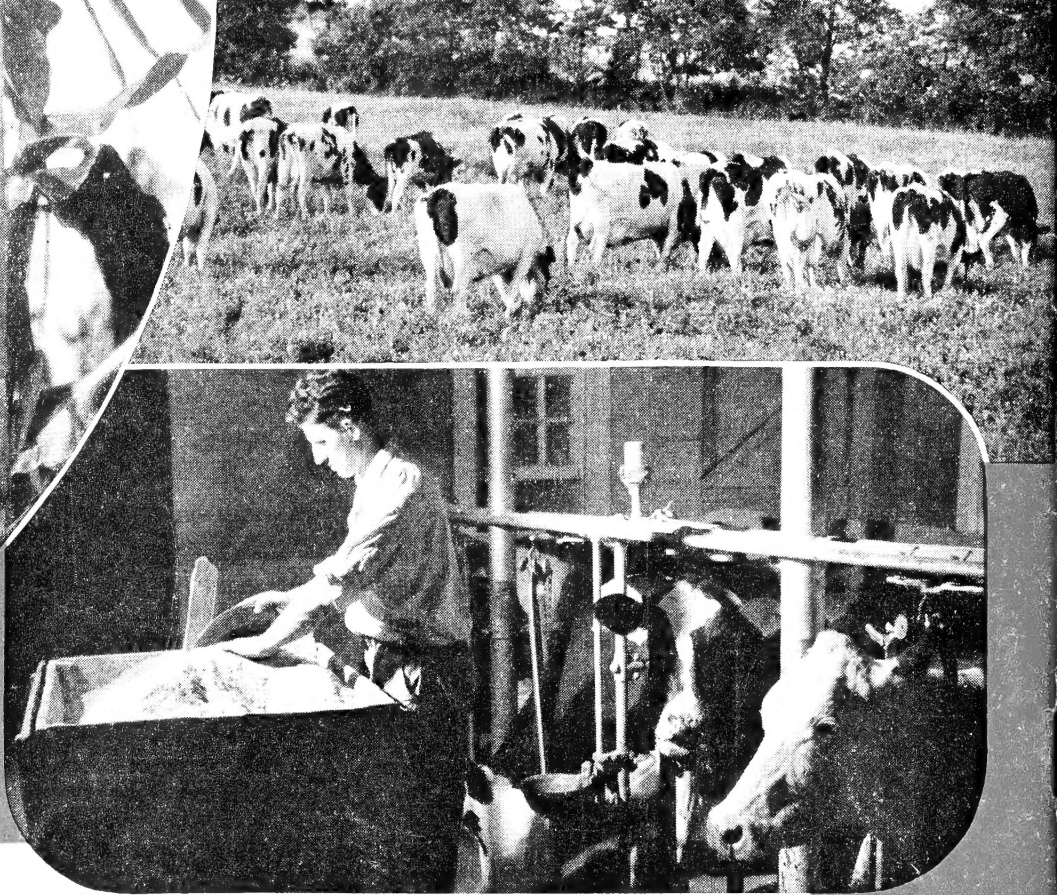
Here at Hoffman's now are top quality seeds—the RIGHT strains—and for EARLY SHIPMENT.

Order early, very early, today! Avoid the later rush. Overcome any possible transportation delay. Be wise, be safe, be sure!

Select your seeds from this book . . . they will serve you mighty well—and help you produce paying crops. Order Hoffman Quality seeds NOW. Be ready to sow on the right day!

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PENNSYLVANIA





Hoffman SEEDS

HELP PROVIDE MORE FEED

